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Political.

From a Recent Letter of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont.

pulse to stimulate ambition in every department. Are All Men Born Free and Equal! And hence arises its manifold influences on the business, the enterprise, the commerce, the man-Political equality, if it means anything, must mean that every man enjoys the same right to ufactures, the agriculture, the amusements, the political office and honor; because the policy of any government consists in its system of administration, and hence it results, of necessity, that all determined, if possible, to pass their rivals in those who cannot possible be admitted to share the race of selfish emulation. in this administration, have no political equality But how does it operate on the order, the stawith those who can. We do, indeed, say that the bility, and the ultimate prosperity of the nation? people are sovereign. But every one knows, full How does it work on the steadfast administration well, that the comparative few who are qualified of justice, the honor and purity of our public to take the lead, by talent, by education, by nat- officers, the quiet subordination of the various ural tact, and by a conjunction of favoring cir- classes of the community, the fidelity and subcumstances, are practical sovereigns over the mission of domestics, the obedience of children, people. The man who carries a hod gives his the relations of family and home? Above all, vote for the candidate. The candidate himself can | how does it harmonize with the great doctrines do no more, so far as it concerns the mere form of the Bible, and the Almighty Ruler appoints to of an election. Are they, therefore, politically every man his lot on earth, and commands him equal? Who formed the party to which the candidate belongs? Who ruled the convention by must submit ourselves to those who have the rule which his name was put upon the list? Who ar- over us-that we should obey the laws and honor ranged the orators for the occasion? Who sub-sidized the Press? Had the poor hodman any share in the operation, any influence, any voice shall receive condemnation—that we may not whatever? No more than the hod which he covet the property of others-that having food carries. Can any human power ever manufac- and raiment, we should therewith be contentture a candidate out of him? The notion that we must avoid strife, contending and railing would be preposterous. Where, then, is the po-litical equality? Even here, in our happy land of universat suffrage, how does it appear that the only perfect freedom, and that our true hap-

equal. And their freedom is as unreal as their I have no more to add, with respect to this equality. The poor are compelled to serve the most popular dogma of human equality, and shall rich, and the rich are compelled to serve the therefore dismiss it, as fallacious in itself, and poor by paying for their services. The political only mischievous in its tendency. As it is the party is compelled to serve the leaders, and the stronghold of the ultra-Abolitionists, I have deenders are compelled to scheme and toil, in order voted a large space to its examination, and trust to serve the party. The multitude are depend- that the conclusion is sufficiently plain. Happily ent on the few who are endowed with the talents it forms no part of our Constitution or our laws. to govern. And the few are dependent on the multitude for the power, without which all government is impossible. From the top to the bottom of the social fabric, the whole is thus seen to be inequality and mutual dependence. humanity, and the clear instruction of the Word And hence although they are free from that of God. special kind of slavery which the Southern States tain over the posterity of Ham, yet they are In conclusion, I would only say that I am per all, from the highest to the lowest in bondage fectly aware how distasteful my sentiments must quite as real, from which they can not escape— be, on this very serious question, to the great ma

"that all men are born equal." The proposition piness depends not on the measure of our earthly is a sheer absurdity. All men are born uncound, wealth, on social equality, on honor, or on our

Their opportunities are un lot, in reliance on His blessing?

nary language of the word necessity. I have been, I tear, unreasonably tedious in would assuredly be far more agreeable if I could thus endeavoring to show why I utterly discard conscientiously conform to the opinions of my there famous propositions of the Declaration of friends, to whose ability, sincerity and zeal I am lence. It is because I am aware of the ready to give all just commendation. But it ig hold which they have gained over the or- would be mere moral cowardice in me to suppress dinary mind of the nation. They are assumed by what I believe to be the truth, for the sake of pop thousands upon thousands, as if they were the very doctrines of divine truth. And they are made the basis of the hostile feeling against the Judge, who has given us the inspired Scriptures slavery of the South, notwithstanding their total to be our supreme directory in every moral and want of rationality. Yet I do not wonder that religious duty. My grey hairs admonish me that such maxims should be popular. They are admirably calculated to gratify the pride and am-bition so natural to the human breast, and are, which he will pronounce upon an honest though refore, powerful incentives in the work of po- humble effort to sustain the authority of His litical revolution. It was for this purpose, I presume that they were introduced in that famous peace, and the public welfare of my country. Document, which publicly east off the allegiance of the Colonies to the British Crown. And the same doctrines were proclaimed, a few years later, in a similar service, by the French Directory, in the midst of a far more terrible revolution. Lib- whole people, to a happy accommodation of every erty, Equality and Fraternity-therights of man; existing difficulty, I remain, with great regard the watchwords of the excited populace, your faithful servant in Christ, while their insane leaders published the decree of A heism, and a notorious courtezan was enthroned as the goddess of reason, and the guillotine daily

streets of Paris ran with blood. I do not state this fact because I desire to place the revolutions in the Colonies and in France on forbid that I should forget the marked features of contrast between them! On the one side, there was religious reverence, strong piety, and pure disinterested patriotism. On the other, there was the madness of atheism, the brutality of ruffiangood and true. In no one mark or character, inleed, could I deem that there was any comparison between them, save in this; that the same false assumption of human copality and human rights they have adopted our Constitution with a few assumption of human equality and human rights was adopted in both. Yet how widely different was adopted in both. Let now widely different ment: when they have occasion to speak of slaves was their result on the question of negro slavery! ment: when they have occasion to speak of slaves they use the word slaves! They are not called whatever on that institution. While the French labor;" but they are called "slaves." Many of St. Domingo to a general insurrection, and a scene of barbarous and cruel butchery succeeded, rather than permit the word "slave" in our Conto which the history of the world contains no par-

First, then, it seems manifest that the signers of this document (they assumed that "all men From "the Confederated From the United States Conwere born equal,") did not take the negro race into account at all. It is unquestionable that the author, Mr. Jefferson, was a slaveholder at the author, Mr. Jefferson, was a slaveholder at the large framework for the supportation of Aftime, and continued so to his life's end. It is certified negroes from any forting negroes from the negroes fr tain that the great majority of the other signers slaveholding States of the of the States now exists of the Declaration were slaveholders likewise. Confederated States is here-shall think proper to admit No one can be ignorant of the fact that slavery No one can be ignorant of the fact that slavery is required to pass such laws the Congress prior to the had been introduced into all the colonies long as shall effectually prevent year one thousand eight before, and continued to exist long after, in every the same. State save one. Finally, then, it can not be pre- 2. Congress shall also have tax or duty may be imp sumed that these able and sagacious men in-tended to stultify themselves by declaring that State not a member of this each person. the negro race had rights, which nevertheless they | Confederacy. were not ready to give them. And yet it is evidens that we must either impute this crying injustice to our revolutionary patriarchs, or suppose that the case of the slaves was not contem-

Nor is this the solitary example, for we have a tive authority of the State law or regula Nor is this the somary example, for we have a live authors, or the bedischarged from such se complete parallel to it in the preamble to the in which such slave may be be discharged from such se complete parallel to it in the preamble to the in which such slave may be be discharged from such se complete parallel to it in the preamble to the in which such slave may be be discharged from such se the people of the United States," must be understood with the very same limitation. Who were the people? Undoubtedly the free citizens who voted for the Constitution. Were the slaves pense counted as a part of the people? By no means, such The negro race had no voice, no vote, no influence whatever in the matter. Thus, therefore, it seems perfectly plain that both these instruments what the Southern Confederacy Proof interpretation. The slaves were not included in the Declaretion of Independence, for the same reason precisely that they were not included

Now it is the established maxim of the law. that every written document must be understood according to the true intent of the parties when it was executed. The language employed may or incompatible with our new relations; we will be such that it admits of a different sense; but recognize the obligations of all existing treatiesthere can be only one just interpretation, and that those respecting the African slave trade included is fixed unalterably by the apparent meaning of its authors at the time. On this ground alone, therefore, I respectfully contend that the Declaration of Independence has no claim whatever to be self-defense, if it should appear that our share of stated at some length my reasons for rejecting its such expenditure has been greater than in other famous propositions, as being totally fallacious sections, and, above all, we shall, as well from the and untenable. But even if they were ever so dictates of natural justice and the principles of "self-evident" or capable of the most rigid demon. international law as if political and geographic

membered that the Declaration of Independence, whether true or false, whether it be interpreted tions of the world. But it was put forth more than seven years anterior to the Constitution. Its purposes of police. language was not adopted in that Constitution, and it has no place whatever in the obligatory law A Significant Fact. On the change of Ad of the United States. When our orators, our ministration, March 4th, there will be five living preachers and our politicians, therefore take its ex-Presidents of the United States-Van Buren roling the Constitution and the acts of Congress, compromise known as the Crittenden plan, of kind can furnish a stronger instance of unmiti- all compromise, and prefers force. Is his wis-

## INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1,118.

The Republican Tariff. those popular propositions, not only because I hold them to be altogether fallacious and untrue, The Cincinnati Commercial, Republican aufor the reasons already given, but further, bethe most abominable favoritism toward monopoof the individual man. For what is the unavoidable effect of this doctrine, of human equality? Is it not to nourish the spirit of pride, eavy, and contention. To set the servant against the master, the poor against the rich, the weak against

> and at the ballot box." "The Rape of the Lock."

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincir nati Commercial (Republican) gives the following account of a most affecting scene that took place in the Bates House, between Old ABE and some

In the President's room a rich scene took place in the meantime. His old Illinois friends, J. K. dramatic manner. They hugged him, told him to behave himself like a good boy in the White

A most interesting and dignified scene, truly! of the President elect and his sucker friends! Imagine Gen. Washington, to whom Mr. Lincoun compares himself, going through such a scene as this!

"And lastly, even cut a lock of hair off h "Let wreaths of triumph now our temples twine! The victors cried; the glorious prize is mine!
Steel could the labor of the gods destroy.
And strike to dust the imperial towers of Troy;
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew triumphal arches to the ground.

What wonder then, dear Abel thy hairs should feel

An Amusing Incident. the Presidential party were en route from this city tellectual faculties are unequal. Their educa- fulfillment of our personal duty according to our longer," he, therefore, asked them to excuse him, favors of Mr. Lincoln, and defeat the comand withdrew. The crowd were not satisfied with binations which those gentlemen have en-

back." There was another distinguished individual present who thought himself nearly as fit. Mentally, Mr. H. does not rise above the much an object of attraction as Mr. Lincoln. As stature of the President elect; and, as he has lived the cry went up "come back," "come back," his in the interior of the State a good while, we prebeaming countenance gave unmistakable evidence sume he is, therefore, eminently adapted for of intense satisfaction. He felt that he, among Secretary of the Interior. We feel quite confident all the distinguished men who were present, if not that the new President will not undervalue these first was at least second in the hearts of his countrymen. Upon such an occasion how could be refuse to respond to the loud call upon him? It was an hour of triumph. He went forward-took the place which had been occupied by the new President, uncovered his Websterian forehead, smiled and bowed most graciously to what he thought was an admiring and appreciative assemblage of "my fellow citizens." But alas! how fickle is popular favor. At this point one universal shout went up from the multitude-"get out of the way, Will Cumback, we want to see Old

any particular sum in good funds.

says of OLD ABE's speeches:

ogy for his Columbus speech:

Government, but we fear his simplicity in that,

The Biblical View.

Look next at the contrast afforded by the in-

Lincoln's Speeches.

Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont. massacred the victims of democratic fury, till the The New Confederacy and the Slave So far as the foreign slave trade is concerned to all who have the honor and interest of the

JOHN H. HOPKINS.

ground against it than that held by the United States. That is, they have prohibited it by a Constitutional provision; whereas the United States may at any time reopen the trade by means of a simple act of Congress. Thus we see that our ex-brethren have most emphatically repelled the "slander" that the grand object of secession was the reopening of the African slave trade.

There is one change in our Constitution on the

where Divine Providence has cast my lot.

he strong, the ignorant against the educated?

To loosen all the bonds and relations of society.

and reduce the whole duty of subordination to the

selfish cupidity of pecuniary interest without an

atom of respect for age, for office, for law or gov-

nment, for Providence, or for the word of God.

I do not deny, indeed, that this doctrine of

equality is a doctrine of immense power to urge

men forward in a constant struggle for advance-

ment. Its natural operation is to force the vast

sumstances, each discontented with his lot so long

with unceasing effort to rise upon the social scale

of wealth and importance, as fast and as far as

he can. There is no principle of stronger im-

as he sees any one else above him, and toiling

majority into a ceaseless contest with their cir-

stitution. But we really cannot sympathize with

The changes of our Constitution adapting it to the exigencies of the Confederates so far as slavery I respectfully ask my readers to consider them lowing extracts from the old and "improved" in-

by forbidden, and Congress shall not be prohibited b hundred and eight, but a PERSONS HELD TO SER-FUGITIVE SLAVES. 3. A slave in one State es- 3. No person held to ser-

arty by the State in which

pose to Do.

Senator SLIDELL, one of the shrewdest and ablest of the seceding Senators, and can speak of amongst the "people" who adopted the Constituany other man. In his farewell speech to the Senate he said :

We will adopt all laws not locally inapplicable stration, the rule of law utterly forbids us to appeal to them in a sense which they were not dethe Mississippi and its tributaries to its free navi In the second place, however, it should be reimpost, tax duty or toll of any kind; the free legally or illegally, forms no part of our present transit from foreign countries of every specie of system. As a great historical document, it stands merchandise; subject only to such regulation as and must ever stand, prominent before the na- may be absolutely necessary to the production of

ositions about human rights and human Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan. Every propositions about human rights and human Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan. Every counlity, and set them up as the supreme law, over- one of these retired statesmen favors the plan or which are the real law of the land, I can not won-der enough at the absurdity of the proceeding. publican organs are right—and his speeches may And I doubt whether the annals of civilized man- be taken as an indication of his policy-rejects dom greater than the combined wisdom of his Thirdly, and lastly, I am utterly opposed to predecessors?

The Duty of the Patriotic Citizen .

We care nothing about what mere party temthority, says "the Morrett tariff bill can not be porary organizations may resolve upon at this examined in any part, without the revelation of crisis; we ask not a man where he has been or what he has done; we only inquire if now he be lies. It is the sum of all tariff abominations, and willing to do all that may become a patriotic citievery representative of a Western constituency | zen to relieve his country from the peril hanging who votes for it will deserve the severest repri- over her, and if he assents to the fact proclaimed mands, and to be remembered for it many days, by those who have been warm party leaders, that "A great many partisan interests are to be suppressed, and a great many party platforms are to be swept away before the Union can be saved?" For to this conviction must a majority of the people come-upon this conviction must they act,

> The Convention of the Twenty-second.

before our land shall know peace.

We commenced, yesterday, the publication of Dubois and E. Peck, took leave of him in a melo- the names of the signers to the call for the Convention of the 22d, to take into consideration the House, and lastly, even cut a lock of hair off his exigencies of our public affairs, which we will head, with which they rushed triumphantly out of continue from day to day as handed to us. A large portion of those who have subscribed to the call are Republicans who voted for ABRAHAM Very much calculated to give one an exalted opin- Lincoln for President. We will again state that ion of the refinement, gentility and good breeding the proposed Convention is to be composed of the eople of the State without regard to past political affiliations-of all who desire to preserve the Union by any honorable adjustment of the diffi culties which have caused the existing alienation between the two sections of the country. Mr. LINCOLN remarked, when here, that the people themselves should take the matter in hand. This is right. Let the popular sentiment be expressed and heeded, and who can doubt but peace, harmony and reunion would be the result?

We understand that there is a new move upon A good thing happened at Lawrenceburg when the Republican chess-board. We learn that a large number of the Republican members of the to Cincinnati. As elsewhere, a large crowd had Legislature, and other distinguished members of gathered at that station to take a look and listen that party have united in recommending to the to the dulcet notes of the lion of the day. Honest the President elect the Hon. PLEASANT ACHILLES CALEB B. SMITH and SCHUYLER COLFAX, who make "a long speech at Cincinnati, but not much have been rival claimants for the Cabinet this short sight, and desired to have a better tered into to secure the coveted prize. Mr. look at the successor of Washington. Im- Hackleman has some claims upon the symmediately the yell went up, "Come back," "come pathies of Mr. Lincoln. He is very nearly back!" but Honest OLD ABE wouldn't "come the same hight and make, corporeally,-in fact, quired distinction by being the political antagonist of John L. Robinson, and Mr. L. did by being a candidate against Mr. Douglas. This is an other claim for the sympathies of the President elect. When all these considerations are presented to Mr. Lincoln, we feel quite confident he will

> The Southern Confederacy -- Mr. Lincoln on the Crisis.

We call attention to the speech of Hon JEFF ABE." And Mr. Cumback subsided. His light Davis, at Montgomery, in response to the well was suddenly extinguished. He was snuffed out, come given him, which will be found in the tele-For once, if never before, he felt there was but a graphic columns. Briefly, but in namistakeable short step from the sublime to the ridiculons. He terms, he develops the purposes of the framers of thought Presidential parties did not amount to the Southern Confederacy. He declared, in em phatic terms, that the "separation from the old Union is complete," and that "no compromise, no reconstruction, can now be entertained." "The The "unsophisticated and simple hearted" South," he said, "were determined to maintain speeches of the President elect on his route to their position," and, "if war should come," they Washington are making the Republicans some would "show that Southern valor still shines as what nervous. They think the President is too brightly as in 1776, 1812, and in every other conhonest when he not only confesses but displays flict." These are words of determined men, and his ignorance upon leading questions of national leaves but little hope for maintaining the Union policy and the present condition of the country. as it now is, or for its reconstruction eventually. Such an exhibition of statesmanship is mortifying The movement at the South is not the result of sudden impulse. It is an issue long considered. country at heart. It would have been better for in all its consequences, by men well versed in pothe reputation of Mr. Lincoln if he had continued litical science, who do not initiate the movement to "hold his tongue," and made a quiet and un- without having well considered its results. It is ostentatious trip to Washington. The Wash- with them a question of interest, of policy and ington dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial peace, and they believe these considerations can be best attained in an independent Government. These wayside remarks are doing the new They have organized a separate Confederacy, and, President no service here. He is too unsophisticated and simple secreted to meet the standard by the 4th of March, it will have an efficient of ganization, ready to resist all opposition.

The Philadelphia Press comes to the rescue of But what says Mr. Lincoln, the President elect the President elect by making the following apol- of the United States, within a few days of his inauguration, with the facts we have stated staring When he stated that nobody is suffering any- him in the face? At one place he announce, thing in consequence of the present agitation, his with all gravity, that there is no crisic but an artimind evidently reverted rather to the flourishing ficial crisis! At Columbus, Ohio, he spoke thus and prosperous agricultural region in which he has long resided, and to the fertile districts through wise:

which he has recently passed, than to the com- I have not maintained silence from any want mercial and manufacturing centers, where busi- of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is ness derangements are most keenly felt, where no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going thousands of operatives are thrown out of em- wrong. It is a consoling circamstance that when ployment, and where bankruptcy stares in the face many of the most enterprising and useful body.

In another place he remarked that no ma Such is the man who was presented to the since the days of Washington had greater diffi country, not only as the equal, but the superior of culties to meet, not even "Old Hickory" when he Mr. Douglas. He has presented no evidence of hurled his anathemas against nullification in capacity for the position to which he has been 1832. And Mr. Lincoln confessed his inability called since he left Springfield. He is either intoxicated with success and the attentions shown him, or else he is deficient in those qualities necesple. But, says the President elect, "there is sary to a successful administration of the Governnothing going wrong-nothing that really hurts ment at a time when it requires ability and statesanybody," which he regards as "a consoling cirmanship of a high order to safely guide the ship cumstance." Is he daft, or why this exhibition of state from the breakers which surround her. of inconsistency? If "there is nothing going As the Commercial justly remarks, Old ABE "is wrong," why does he ask his friends to pray for too unsophisticated and simple hearted" for the him to meet an exigency in public affairs more station to which he is called, and to meet the exformidable than any one in his position has been igencies in our public affairs. The only hope is in called upon to encounter since the days of WASH his selecting an able Cabinet to administer the INGTON? Into such hands has the destiny of this mighty Republic fallen and most true is it that only Providence and the people can rescue it from the imminent disasters which threaten it. In reply to a request from prominent cit zens of New York, the Right Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont, has published a letcourse of which, and near its close, occurs this

The Southern Confederacy is a fixed fact. It destinies have been confided to men skilful, beave ter on the scriptural authority for slavery, in the and sagacious-men of purpose and determination. Will they be able to maintain their nosipassage regarding Sr. Paul's position toward tion? They have every confidence that they can and that in a contest they will be able to do more spired Apostle of the Gentiles. He preaches to damage to the North than the North can to them. the slave, and tells him to be obedient to his The New York Herald in a recent issue that master for Christ's sake, faithful and submissive, compares the fighting qualities of the two sec-

to the master, and tells him to be just and equal tions of the country: to his slaves, knowing that his Master is in heaven. How is it that in the Mexican war? Massa He finds a fugitive slave and converts him to the chuzetts furnished 1,047, of whom only two were Gospel, and then sends him back again to his old killed and none wounded, and the rest of the New home, with a letter of kind recommendation. Why does St. Paul act thus? Why does he not counsel the fugitive to claim his right to freedom, and deut for fainting on the field of battle. No militia defend that right, if necessary, by the strong hand from the North served in that war. It was of violence, even unto death? Why does he not fought by volunteers consisting of a class of men write to his disciple, Philemon, and rebuke him who will never fight against the South. The for the awful sin of holding a fellow man to bond- whole number of troops contributed by the Northage, and charge it upon him, as a solemn duty, to ern States was 23,054, while the slave States furemancipate his slaves, at the peril of his soul? nished 45,630, or very nearly double. Now, as The answer is very plain: St. Paul was in-spired, and knew the will of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Southern, the South has furni hed the last and was only intent on obeying it. And who are war four times as many soldiers as the North i we, that in our modern wisdom presume to set proportion to the population. The fighting eleaside the Word of God, and scorn the exomple of ment of the country, with the exception of New the divine Redeemer, and spurn the preaching and York city, is chiefly in the South. The Southern the conduct of the apostles, and invent for our-selves a "higher law" than those holy scriptures hood. The are always armed with revolver which are given to us as a "light to our feet and a or bowie knife, or rifle. As for the desperlamp to our paths," in the darkness of a sinful and late expectations that the negro slaves will polluted world? Who are we, that virtually blot prove an element of weakness to the South, it out the language of the sacred record, and dictate is vain. In all the war of Greece and Rome with sin and reward as duty? Who are we, that are never revolted against their masters. If the ne ready to trample on the doctrine of the bible, and groes had even the will they would not have the tears to shreds the Constitution of our country, means or the power. On the contrary, they will and even plunge the land into the untold horrors prove a grand source of strength, for they can of civil war, and yet boldly pray to the God of attend to the cotton fields, the general cultivation Israel to bless our very acts of rebellion against of the soil, and other labor, while the whole of his own sovereign authority? Woe to our Union | the able bodied whites can devote themselves to

of the population of the Northern seaboard are reduced practically to the condition of white

present, what have we to hope from the body?

Platform.

meet the expenses of the Government.

advancing the material interests of the people

A high tariff of the sort proposed once estab- fere nor prevent the bringing of slaves into the he does approach that subject, even in a remote lished, the next step of our Republican rulers District by members of Congress or others; not manner, that shows he is not yet sufficiently would be the establishment of a gigantic Na-tional Bank. The protective policy requires a shall it abolish slavery in places within the extional Bank. The protective policy requires a vast system of paper currency to develop all its clusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government in action which is likely to lead us to peace and peculiar characteristics, by which the rich are States where it exists by law; nor shall it inter- safety. When Mr. Lincoln attempts to ignore made richer, and the poor reduced to abject des- fere with the inter-State slave trade. Northern white slavery, produced by these unequal and unjust commercial and financial projects, qual and unjust commercial and financial projects, from enforcing the delivery of fineitives.

4. The fugitive slave clause of the Constituing and declares that "there is nothing wrong," or nothing which keeping cool on both sides will not correct, he shows a very shallow and support of fineitives. far more ofious than even the false tales circulat- from enforcing the delivery of fugitives. ed by Abolition writers of fiction as pictures of 5. The foreign slave trade is forever prohib-

the country as to press their project before Con-

A String of Pearls.

When I get to Indianapolis I expect to make coln at Lebanon, Indiana.

serted us, that we shall again be brethren, forget- Platform shall prevail though the Union do ting all parties-ignoring all parties .- Lincoln at gment will enable me to judge of a

Fellow citizens, what I have said I have said come to a close .- Lincoln at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Berry, as President of the Asbury Univer- tor McMillen, Camonsburgh, Pennsylvania, now He had intended to say a few words to the sity, a portion of which may now be read with Jefferson College. Having availed himself of the

better now hold his tongue.-Lincoln at Pittsartificial one - Ditto to the family. \* \* I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its various triotic and conciliatory spirit may have its influ-

prehend it more fully .- Ditto

as regards the ladies, I have the best of the bar- ern population, and Southern population, is an evil | these duties were performed, is exhibited in the

ed! Old Asz thought, perhaps they were better looking than he is, but was "not sure" of that!

shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, nent known as the West, in which there are now gallant officer of the Revolution. At the first The reception you have given me this day, given to me personally it should not be so, but as

jority of the nation .- Ditto. These "orient pearls at random" shot from the to the Majesty of Heaven what He shall regard as other countries, their slaves, though white men, lips of old Age stamp him no less as a statesman tive spirit, should be felt in the settlement of all opposition, required tact and prudence of no or-

An Honest Confession.

I do not say that in the recent election the cople did the wisest thing they could. Indeed, I don't think they did.

confession. There is not a man in the country, any question that threatens to disturb the peace except a crazy fanatic, who will dispute the point that of acting wisely and justly, in the spirit of with Mr. Lincoln. The condition of the country conciliation and concession toward all parts of the But Mr. Lincoln says "nothing is going wrong" and of the Government conclusively demonstrates nation; that thereby we may be instrumental, at when six States have seceded from the Union its truth. A disrupted Union, a bankrupt Treas all times, in preserving the peace and harmony of the Union. We can not wholly eradicate from ury, a country on the verge of ruin, every indushe exclaims, the crisis is only an artificial crisis, trial pursuit paralyzed and drooping, the nation tialities; they are older, in portions of our country, when it is altogether probable that within a few weeks the other Southern States will unite their weeks the other Southern States will unite their destiny with the new Republic. We have often Mr. Lincoln's confession. But it is, or rather it that distinctive name for more than one hundred charged that the Republican party were incara- has been, in Mr. Lixcoun's power to have averted and fifty years; in the sunny South, the name of le of administering the government, and the the terrible calamity which his accidental election Southron has been equally cherished and loved truth of the prophecy is about to be verified in the disintegration of the Union, and the train of the disintegration of the Union, and the train of evils which will follow that calamity. But Mr. has he done to heal the "bleeding wounds," Peace makers! LINCOLN Says "it is a consoling circumstance that to restore fragernal and brotherly feeling among It is the richest word in the English language, in when we look out, that there is nothing that re an alienated people, to calm the troubled ally hurts anybody." When such twaddle is uttered by the head of that party in a crisis like the of agitation, and discord, and deep distrust, knows no compromise, and uses no words but which his election has induced, "Peace! be those of insolence and dictation. The idea of still?" What is he willing to do to reunite be compromise is only another name for war. The Protective Plank in the Chicago the scattered fragments of the Republic, to bind sarily concelle many things to each other, which in a more perfect union the States now "disser- is for the mutual benefit of all, and here is the

> wrong, and adopting a policy the most fatal and disastrous to the country.

The Proposed Compremise by the Peace Congress.

The plan of adjustment submitted to the Peace Convention by the Conference Committee of that

acter of its products and industry, has no tempta- tion on the basis of the compromise of 36:30tion to exclude or discriminate against foreign prohibiting slavery in all territory north of the judicious and straightforward paper, decidedly manufacturers, but its interests are manifestly in line, and permitting the taking of slaves into all Republican in its principles, but moderate in favor of the freest interchange of goods with all territory south of the line and holding them there tone, and very candid in the discussion of all poduring the Territorial condition according to the litical questions. In the issue of that peper of It would be a matter of deep regret to the com- laws of the State from weich they came; and pro- the 16th of February, the editor expresses his

inevitably to periods of expanion, speculation and Maryland and Virginia, and without the consent ning of his administration, and which the wises exaggerated prices, to be succeeded by panies, of the slave owners in such District, and without statesman in the land would approach with dread and hesitation. There is a degree of flippancy in compensation to such owners; nor shall it inter- his treatment of our national difficulties, when

a revolution like that through which we are pass- 6. The first, second, third and fifth of these ing the engineers of this high tariff scheme should articles, and the articles of the Constitution respecting fugitives and the basis of representation, wrong in the utter prostration of business over gress. It would look as if disunion had been shall not be amended or abolished without the the whole land, and the suffering and distress

of fugitives who shall be rescued by violence the the way of adjusting the difficulties which have full value of such fugitives.

Such is the substance of the plan. We declare that it is just, fair and right, and that it promise, slavery concedes more than anti-slavery, deeply effected on that account, and it is the the anti-slavery, of course, which does not denounce the Constitution as "an agreement with and as far as wise words, prudent suggestion

dence that it may be so, along with other evi- furnish such ground for hope that the Republi- out which the two sections of our country can under the Providence of God, who has never de- rule or ruin. They are resolved that the Chicago

Whatever is calculated to advance the condi- A few days will determine the fate of the

Ex-Gov. Wright on the Union-The He was the son of Rev. Jacob Jennings, a Pres-Position of the West and Compre- byterian minister, who emigrated from New Jer-

In 1850 ex-Governor WRIGHT delivered an adand conservative citizen in the present exigencies obtained employment as a clerk in the office of In plain words there is no real crisis, except an of our public affairs. We commend the follow. Nathaniel Ewing, Receiver of Public Moneys ing almost prophetic views of the address to the that place, and, during the intervals of service as The tariff is to the Government what meal is attention of the reader, with the hope that its pa- clerk, progressed with his law studies. At the

young men who shall come here for instruction, the Governor against him. He was re-elected,

Pennsylvania, be produced at the same cost, it in the North and South on examination days, and of the convention to form a constitution and State follows that if the English bar be shipped from at school exhibitions, engaged in rehearing the government, from the county of Clark. Manchester to Pittsburgh, and the American bar beauties of this, or the evils of that section of from Pittsburgh to Manchester, the cost of car- the country, fostering in the youthful mind a big- 10th day of June, 1816, and Mr. Jennings was riage is appreciably lost. [Laughter.]-Ditto. oted love for this or that section of the country, Very convincing truly! No wonder the people at the expense of the other. I have no patience to sit down and hear men falk about this or that to the change from a Territorial to a State govsection of the Union, or of the peculiar frame-I have appeared here simply to thank you work of society in this or that State, in opposition heartily for this noble reception-to see you and to those of other States. This continually speak- much of the labors and duties of the Convention allow you to see me. I am not sure, but at least ing of Northern interest, Southern interest, North- devolved upon him. The able manner in which gain in the sight .- Lincoln at Syracuse, New that demands a remedy. This Union is not com- ordinance and constitution adopted. That old posed of a lew cities in the North or South; the | constitution is of itself a monument to its pro people of this Union consists of something else jectors. This year, 1816, Mr. Jennings was than iron mills and wooden clocks in the North, elected the first Governor under the State conor of rice or cotton bales in the South. We of stitution, and on the-day of-delivered his the West have something to say as to who and first message to the Legislative Assembly. His what compose this Union; and it is a glorious competitor for the office of Governor was Colone I presume that in the courses through which I truth that there is a spot of earth on this conti- Posey, the Territorial Governor, a brave and more than six millions of inhabitants engaged in session of the Legislature a code of laws was enall the duties of active life-the great mass of acted, suited to the wants of the people. The whom know nothing short of this Union as composing the Republic, and whose voice in the public of the Union, and bringing with them prejudices ic councils, on all the great questions of the day, as diversified as the laws and localities from have heretofore been, and I trust, will so continue whence they came, exhibited much zeal and temto be, conservative. The time has now arrived per in transactions of legislative duties. To rewhen the influence of the West, in her conserva- concile conflicting opinions, and allay factious

In his speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, Mr.

acting in the spirit of our fathers, to be mainly instrumental in effecting amicable adjustment of all those agitating questions which, at different times, will necessarily arise in a Government exending over such a vast territory, and embracing so great a variety of interests. We can not belong to the South-we can not belong to the This is a manly, and, we doubt not, an honest North; we will know neither in the adjustment of

the exercise of his duties as Geremor under Constitution of the State, and it was asserted the

the Lacution of the Sinte, and much excitement prevailed. The succeeding Legislature decided the question, and recognized Mr. Jennings as the proper Governor. At the second election, in 1819, he had little opposition, and succeeded by a large majority. His messages to the General Assembly, during the six Gubenatorial years, are able State papers—valuable to the politicists on

account of the peculiar crisis in the monstory at

fairs of the country which they cover, and com-mendable for the watchfulness and care manifest ed for the interests and prosperity of the State. They are too voluminous to append to this no-tice, and are in the archives of the State. The

Constitution of the State limited the office of

Governor to two successive terms, and in 1822 Mr. Jennings was again returned to Congress by the voters of the second Congressional District of Indiana. This district he continued to represent

At the Presidential contest in 1824, he cast hi

rote, and the rote of the State, in the House of

Representatives, for Andrew Jackson, and

throughout his service as Representative in Congress adhered to and voted with the Democratic

party. The canvass for Congress, in 1831, ter-minated against him. He was besten by a small

On the 14th day of July, 1832, he was com-missioned, with John W. Davis and Mark Crume.

as a Commissioner to treat with the Miami, De

dian lands in the State of Indiana, and the relin-

quishment of the Pottawatamie title to all lands in Illinois and Michigan. The Commissioners, after much difficulty and several councils with the

Indians, succeeded in making treaties by which the Indian title was extinguished to all isnds in this State, and by which the Indians agreed to re-

move to lands provided for them west of the Missouri river. This commission terminated th

public service of Jonathan Jennings. After leav-

ing Congress he was frequently arged to become a candidate for the State Legislature, and could

have been elected almost by acclamation; but he declined there solicitations of friends, without as-

signing a cause. He died on his farm, abou

three miles from Charlestown, Clarke county Indiana, in the year 1834, and was buried in the old graveyard in Charlestown.

knowledge of the history and politics of our country. His contest for delegate in Congress at the first election, the subsequent contest for his seat on the floor of Congress, the official influence and personal exertions of Governor Harrison against him at the succeeding election, his debut

on the political field at a period when many of our Revolutionary worthles and statesmen were still in the meridian of their usefulness and their hon-

ers, and his personal association with Mr. Clay.

and Pinckney, and Calhoun, and others of high distinction, all conspired to make him an able statesman and politician. His personal popularity at home in his own State, has scarce a precedent

Free, open, and generous, he was fond of social

enjoyment, cared fittle for money beyond the pre-

ent use, and with a true heart for a friend, and

open hand for the distressed and needy, he die poor in this world's goods. During his Gubernato

rial term, the revenue of the State was found dell-

of Vincennes, then the State Bank of Indiana, ar

in order to meet the payment of the loan, the le

islature passed an act authorizing the reception of the paper of the bank and branches for taxe.

In the mean time the bank transferred the State obligations to the United States in part for a debt

due the government, and suspended payment on her notes, which notes finally became entirely

worthless. The consequence to the State of In-diana was a full treasury of depreciated, worth-less paper, and not a cent to pay the ordinary ex-

also depreciated, and the salary of the Governor.

salary paid in depreciated currency was insuf-

less for the dispensation of that hospitality re

quired for a Western Governor, and still less to

the liberal bospitality of Governor Jennings. H

more than double his saury, and involved him in

lebts from which after exertions scurcely relieved

The early settlers of Indiana were generally

poor, they entered lands at two dollars per acro-

and made one payment; their difficulties and pr-vations disabled them from securing the second

payment, and their lands became forfeited for the

failure. In this great crisis to them, when the

homes were about to be wrested from them, with what solicitude did they look to the action of Con-

gress for relief, and how much did they depend upon their delegate in that body to procure it for them? There are those now living that attribute

their all of earthly comfort and happiness to the exertions of Mr. Jennings in that trial hour; and

they remember him not only as a delegate, but as neighbor, friend, brother. They will tell now

that never was letter addressed Jonathan Jen-

nings on the most trival, as well as important

matters, that was not promptly answered and the business immediately attended to. From the po-

ried of the battle of Tippecanoe, November, 1811, to the close of the war with Great Britain, 1815,

the Indiana Territory was harassed by Indian

depredations and murders, and a force of citizen rangers, volunteers, had to be constantly in the

field. These were all poor men, most of whom

had families dependent upon them for support.

The general Government at that day was not

declare that through the exertions of Jonathan Jennings they obtained pay for their horses and

property and personal services during the war; they will tell that through his untiring exertions delay was granted in the payment for their homes. Whilst these men live, whilst their posterity live,

Jennings will be remembered as the active, faith-

ful, persevering public servant. His social quali-ties, and his kind and gentlemanly conduct, may be forgotten; but there is enough in his official

services to erect a memento as permanent as the State in which those services were performed.

Jennings, and yet his last resting place is the marked by even a rude stone, and only a few can

point to the precise spot where he lies. Shall this continue longer? Will not the Legislature to w

in session, respond to the petition that is before them, and erect above the remains of this faith-

Such is the character and services of Governor

Governor Jennings possessed a thorough

until 1831.

The New York News justly remarks that the ered, discordant, belligerent," to restore peace and true secret of domestic happiness. And why is Republican party, underneath their exaggerated professions of hatred to slavery, are ready to professions of hatred to slavery, are ready to speech, threatening coercion against the disaffected and productions-in habits, manners, and social

> who shall be thoroughly Union American in all their feelings, who shall know no section or State, but who will be prepared to go into the field before them, breathing the spirit of the poet "Are we not creatures of one hand divine, Kindred althe, where'er our skies may shine, Where'er our sight first drank the vital morn!

The President elect and the Philadelphia Ledger.

fixed at \$1,000, was paid in treasury notes worth six or seven hundred dollars. The amount of The Philadelphia Public Ledger is very calm

We confess we are somewhat disappointed in the speeches which Mr. Lincoln is making while on his way to the seat of Government, where he ity. To say nothing of the tone of these speech which is not always becoming the serious situa tion of affairs in which the country is now placed, the crisi's which now threatens the existence of the Government and the peace of the country, a prompt paymaster, and the citizen soldier was compelled to take promises for his own services, and the property he had lost in service. There is not one of these old rangers, volunteers, or militiamen, that has not crected a monument in his heart to the memory of Jonathan Jennings, for his exertions in their behalf. Many still living perficial appreciation of our difficulties. There is something more than a mere ebullition of emper in the actual severance of six or seven States of the Union, and the attitude and demands for guarantees of security by seven or eight others. There is something seriously which have come upon thousands of the indus-trial classes of society. If Mr. Lincoln does 7. The United States shall pay to the owners not know these facts, and has nothing to offer in produced them, he is not the man for the times. and his presence at Washignton may rather aggravate than heal our troubles. The apprensions of danger, which have driven the ought to be accepted. North and Sodth, as a final Southern States into secession, have been stimsettlement of the present difficulties and of the ulated by as reckless and unprincipled a set of the captious irritability of children, but by showand conciliatory language can restore confidence will endeavor to remove the fears and hold out

Mr. Jennings was born in the year 1734 in the

vette county. Pennsylvania, about the year 1/20.

instrumental in procuring the assent of Congress

ernment, and versant with the conditions and

ful public servant a suitable memorial? At pre-ent even the ground in which he lies buried is not enclosed. We hope and trust that the Leg-islature will not fail to act promptly in this rant It is certainly due to the first Governor of the great and prosperous State of Indiana, that a suitable monument should be erected in com-From the Clark County Democrat. Biographical Sketch of Jonathan Jenmemoration of his valuable public services. It is, indeed, a stigma upon the character of Indiana, that this token of respect has so long been nings, the First Governor of Indiana.

the State of Virginia. His father moved to Fa- denied to Jonathan Jennings.

Senator Benjamin.

As we anticipated, the vile reflections upon the sev to Virginia, and thence to Pennsylvania. His character of Senator BENJAMIN, conceived in the baffled hatred and malice of the Black Republican until sixteen years of age; but at a suitable age sheets, turn out to be manufactured falsehoods A correspondent of the New York Express writes, of the pretended exposure by Rev. Dr. Bacon:

With Mr. Benjamin's political course I have no concern, and no doubt any defense on that point would be considered an act of supercragtion by his accuser, who evidently believes the everything is fair in politics. I have only to di with his private reputation for honesty in this respect, and can appeal to my person who has resided in New Orleans during the last twenty years to bear me witness when I assert that no man stands higher in that city than the Louisiana Scator for the faithful discharge of his personal elligations. Not only has he always faithfully part election for a delegate to Congress in the year his own individual debts, but he has promptly me at great pecuniary sacrifice, the debts of other for which he has made himself responsible to a burning love for the union of these States. It is and served as a delegate in Congress until the oblige his friends, without any personal advantage to himself. The Reverend Doctor has very protection bly confounded the object of his attack with some The convention assembled at Corydon, on the one else of the same hame. Mr. Benjamin is native of St. Thomas, and I have always under selected as President of that body. Having been stood that very soon after he came to the United States he moved to New Orleans, where he was engaged in the office of a Notary Public. Dering his leisure hours he studied law, and after propositions of Congress preliminary thereto, his admittance at the bar, he soon rose to the height of his profession. But even supposing his identity with the delinquent youth, is it fair, I may add, is it hopest in one calling himself a minister of Him who teaches forgiveness to repentent sinners and who commands us to love our enemies, thus to unearth the records of thirty-two years ago in an attempt to blast the reputation of a political opponent?

> Suicibe.-We learn from Mr. Nunemacher the well known Adams Express Messenger, that Miss Jones, a respectable young lady of Montoe county, Indiana, committed suicide in Bloomington on Saturday evening last under the following circumstances: It appears that she had been seduced under promise of immediate marriage by a young man named Branham, who failed to re-deem his promise under the influence of his father. Miss Jones had her seducer arrested and made affidavit to the above. A witness for the defense then stated that Miss Jones had told him that Branham had not seduced her. She then called for a glass of water, remarking that she would not bring shame on her relatives. Receiving the water she hastily emptied a paper of streehnine into it and drank it. Means to relieve her were immediately taken, but she refused medical aid, and died in a few minutes. Threats were made of lynching Branham, but were not carried out .- Louisville Journal.

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slaves, while a considerable proportion are sickly | Lincoln said;

and very unfit for an army. The South, therefore, is perfectly able to main tain the contest. What she wants most is a navy. But she can build one in the Mississippi, and meantime she can hire a fleet of privateers, as did the colonies against England in the Revolufonary War, which will do the commerce of the Northern States more injury than our war ships can ever infliet on the Southern seaboard.

and organized a seperate Confederacy-Oh, no

smuggle through some of the old-fashioned of fraternal feeling and brotherly affection, of a in 1787, with us in 1820 and 1833, has been the schemes of class and sectional legislation; thus, restored and "more perfect" union of equal and watchword of our heretofore unparallelled sucfor example, a high protective tariff is now proposed, and in the absence of the members from the Southern States may be forced upon us. The members of the confederacy? Mr. Lincoln must relations—in local and sectional interest—we can manufacturers of New England and the iron masters of the confederacy? Mr. Lincoln must be only be one people upon the principle of concession and conciliation. May it be yours to cher end of the Union forever. He must never have selves to the dangerous policy of the Republi-studied American character, and the uncoquarable mind that may seek instruction within these walls, cans, as it regards slavery in the Territories, in will that is its chief attribute, if he for a moment and may the principle of concession, conciliation, return for their aid in getting through a tariff to harbors the ridiculous thought that armies, how-plicable to nations, States, and individuals! May suit their own supposed interests. It is evident that, in case of separation, the policy of the two that, in case of separation, the policy of the two ern people. And even if he did succeed in containing any and every effort to form it. Northern partyl any and every effort to form it. OLD Are showed himself, and, after thanking the assembled multitude for the "magnificent reception of the Interior, we believe. The diametrically opposite—the one adopting a so-that such a Union is not worth preserving. Yet, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and may also even it no out succeed in confidence within your instruction a love quering and subjugating the South, he must know retaryship of the Interior, we believe. The diametrically opposite—the one adopting a so-that such a Union is not worth preserving. Yet, called protective system to the verge of restriction, and the other inaugurating one of free trade, Lincoln seems to be madly bent on pursuing the point from which shall proceed the young men except so far as to provide a sufficient revenue to

A few years' trial of the two systems will show which is most beneficial in building up trade and The sympathy of the European Powers will at once be attracted to that Government which adopts for the basis of its commercial relations, body does not differ very materially from the Kenreciprocity and a liberal interchange of commo- tucky plan presented by Mr. GUTHRIE. dities. It is true that the South, from the char- 1. It disposes of the Territorial slavery one

mercial and agricultural portions of the North if viding for the admission of States on either side opinion of the performances of "OLD ABE," on by the withdrawal of those States which have of the line, with or without slavery, as their Con. his journey to the White House, without reserhitherto been a bulwark in favor of free trade, stitutions shall determine, whenever they shall vation and in a very frank and plain way. we should be forced to the extreme verge of pro- have populations equal to the Federal ratio of We extract the following from what the Ledger tection for the benefit of the great manufacturing representation. companies of New England, and to the detriment | 2. Territory shall be acquired only by treaty, of the people generally. Such a tariff as that and four-fifths of all the members of the Senate which has been introduced by Senator Simmons shall be required to ratify a treaty for the acquisi- is to be invested with the chief executive authorcould only have the effect of disarranging the tion of territory. natural relations between the great departments 3. Congress shall not abolish or control slavery of national occupation, and by attracting capital in the States where it exists by law, nor in the he does not seem to have fully apprehen into false and artificial employments would lead District of Columbia, without the consent of difficulties he has to encounter at the very begin

It is somewhat remarkable that in the midst of ited. find time and be so far unconcerned at the fate of contemplated as a condition previous to the passage | consent of all the States.

For the benefit of the Republican literati we have collected and now publish a few of the choicest literary morceaus that fell from the eloquent lins of Honest Old ABE. In order to appreciate these pearl drops one must have a very slavery question forever. In the light of a comrefined and classic taste, or be an applicant for some office in the gift of the Presidant elect! Let some office in the gift of the Presidant elect! Let and both slavery and anti-slavery can agree to it part of a sagacious statesman at once to allay an admiring world read and wonder at the genius without humiliation or sacrifice. We mean these apprehensions, not by treating them as that emitted these sparkling coruscations:

you a longer speech, but not much longer .- Lin I take your response as the most reliable evidence, trusting that the good sense of the American people, on all sides of all rivers in America, can leaders will accept it. They are bent on never harmonize again.

tion of the honest, struggling laboring man, so Union. correct thing, I am for that thing .- Ditto. Will some of our Republican friends please parse the two last paragraphs?

Fellow citizens, what I have said I have said dress at Greencastle, at the installation of Rev. until sixteen years of age; but at a suitable age altogether extemporaneously, and I will now dress at Greencastle, at the installation of Rev. be was sent to the grammer school of Rev. Docpeople of Pitsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, upon such matters as he believed they desired to hear; but as he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the tion of a few extracts as forcibly expressing the would permit, he commenced the study of law, most part, since his election, he had, perhaps, sentiments which should animate every patriotic and being licensed to practice emigrated to the

do not understand the subject in an its various bearings; but I do promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to com- I trust you will inculcate in the minds of the popular competitor, and the active exertions of If a bar of iron got out of the mines of England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines of too common an occurrence to see our young men | year 1816, at which time he was chosen a member

Well, those ladies must have felt highly flatter-

and I will only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception .- Lincoln at Albany.

the representative for the time being of the ma-

of profound thought and deep study, than as a our national questions. It is high time that she dinary character, and to Jonathan Jennings much scholar of classic eloquence and thorough ac-far shalt thou go, but no farther." From our po-The laws were acceptable and approved by the quaintance with the English language! How sition, intercourse, character of pursuits, variety people, and Indiana emerged from a territorial to chastely and beautifully he expresses his thoughts! of productions, our numbers, and strong attach. With what grace and elegance he plays the ora- ment to the Union, we will necessarily, in some ring his first term as Governor, Mr. Jennings when the blind become leaders of the blind war. How many able bodied men can the North word to the man who dares to "strive against his sparse to send South?" Not one for the blind become to treat with the lican people to the place once filled by Washing Confederacy. If we are true to ourselves, to Indians, and was mainly instrumental in procur-Woe to the man who dares to "strive against his Maker."

spare to send South? Not one for every three the South will be able to send North. Vast masses how are the mighty fallen!

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